

NEW SPECIES OF AMARA FROM WASHINGTON.

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Subgenus *Acrodon* Zimm.

Amara (*Acrodon*) *exlineae* Minsk and Hatch n. sp.

General form oblong, parallel; color piceous brown, shining, the legs and antennae paler; antennae as long as head and thorax, not carinate; head at base narrower than pronotum at apex; pronotum about six-sevenths as long as wide, widest just behind the middle, the apex from nearly two-thirds to about seven-tenths as wide as the base, the sides broadly arcuate in front, behind oblique or feebly arcuate to the slightly obtuse hind angles, the median impressed line distinct, entire, the inner and outer foveae distinct but often obscured by the variable punctation of the region of the hind angle; elytra at extreme base not wider than pronotum, behind wider, widest just behind middle, the striae very finely punctulate; scutellar striae distinct and terminating in an ocellate puncture at base, the posterior end free or attached; mental tooth entire, usually rounded, rarely acute or feebly sinuato-truncate at tip; prosternal lobe margined, the tip rounded; ventral surface of body smooth, shining.

Male with the three basal protarsal segments dilated, much larger than the fourth segment, with large scales beneath, the last abdominal segment with one seta on either side along the apical border; female with the three basal protarsal segments not dilated, only slightly and gradually larger than the fourth segment, without scales beneath, the last abdominal segment with setae on either side along the apical border. Length 5-6.5 mm.

Type male, allotype female, and 46 paratypes: Mt. Rainier, Wash., Paradise Park, August 12, 1933, M. H. Hatch. 138 paratypes same data variously dated: July 7, 8, 1928; August 8-10, 24, 1930; August 13, 1933; August 20, 21, 1934; July 17, 18, 1935. 12 paratypes same data, Sluiskin Falls, July 29, 1932; August 23, 1930. 10 paratypes, same data, Sunrise Park, July 25-26, 1931. These specimens were taken under stones mostly in the open "parks" above the 5,500 foot level. We take pleasure in naming this species after our mutual friend and colleague, Dr. Harriet Exline.

Of 24 specimens taken on July 7-8, 1928, only one was a female.

Throughout most of the season the two sexes are equally represented, but by August 23-24, there were 30 females to 14 males.

This species is distinguished from *Amara* (*Acrodon*) *brunnea* Gyll. by the fact that the scutellar stria arises from an ocellate puncture, and by the usually somewhat more finely punctulate elytral striae. This makes *exlineae* somewhat similar to *Amara indivisa* Putz., known apparently from no more than a pair of specimens¹ from the vicinity of Diest, Belgium. It is distinguished from *brunnea*, according to Ganglbauer (Kaf. Mitteleur. I, 1892, p. 325), by the ocellate puncture at the base of the scutellar stria, its broader body form, its more prominent eyes, its thicker antennae, the pronotum with the sides behind almost straight, the anterior angles less prominent, the posterior angles rectangular, the basal foveae deep. In most of these respects *indivisa* seems to approach *exlineae*, and the latter is retained as distinct largely on the basis of the extreme improbability that a localized alpine form from the American northwest can be identical with a species from the lowland of western Europe.

Subgenus **Pseudotriaena** Minsk and Hatch subg. nov.

This subgenus in common with *Zezea* Csiki (*Triaena* LeC.) is distinguished from the other subgenera of *Amara* by the trifid apical spur of the protibia. It is distinguished from *Zezea* by the absence in the male of a densely pubescent area on the apical portion of the inner surface of the metatibia. It thus bears somewhat the same relationship to *Zezea* as the subgenus *Celia* Zimm. does to the subgenus *Amara* s. str.

General form oblong, parallel; color more or less metallic piceous, legs rufous, three basal antennal segments testaceous; antennae extending beyond middle of pronotum, the second and third segments finely carinate; head at base narrower than pronotum at apex; pronotum and elytra finely alutaceous; pronotum with apex about three-fifths as wide as base, the length about seven-tenths that of the width, which is greatest just before the base, the sides arcuate, more strongly so in front, the hind angles subrectangular to narrowly rounded, the median line distinct but not entire, inner and outer foveae distinct, variably punctate; elytra at base as wide as pronotum at apex, the striae obscurely punctulate; mentum tooth emarginate; prosternal lobe margined, rounded at tip; male with three basal protarsal segments dilated, much larger than the fourth

¹ Everts, Col. Neerl. I, 1903, p. 81.

segment, with scales beneath; last abdominal segment of male with one seta on either side along apical border.

Subgenotype: **Amara (Pseudotriaena) glabrata** Minsk and Hatch n. sp.

The three species of this new subgenus may be distinguished as follows:

1. Scutellar stria terminating in an ocellate puncture at base.
2. Hind angles of pronotum in the region of the foveae scarcely punctate; color above shining black with obscure metallic tinge; metepisternum scarcely punctate; length 6.5-7.4 mm.; type male: Seattle, Wash., VII-1928; paratype male: Manchester, Wash., V-27-1934.

glabrata Minsk and Hatch n. sp.

- 2'. Hind angles of pronotum in the region of the foveae strongly punctate; color above aeneous, shining; metepisternum strongly punctate; length 7 mm.; type male: Seattle, Wash., VII-9-1935. *W. White*.

alaxnoguia Minsk and Hatch n. sp.

- 1'. Scutellar stria not terminating in an ocellate puncture: hind angles of pronotum in the region of the foveae sparsely punctate; color above aeneous, shining; metepisternum sparsely punctate; length 6.5-7.4 mm.; type male: Seattle, Wash., IV-30-12; paratype male: Salt Lake, Utah.

atrichata Minsk and Hatch n. sp.

Amara (Zezea) kincaidi Minsk and Hatch n. sp.

Black, shining, with the appendages except the eight distal segments of the antennae rufotestaceous, the femora somewhat darker, dorsum impunctate except for a few fine punctures towards the hind angles of the pronotum, finely microreticulate; head through eyes narrower than pronotum at apex; antennae extending behind the middle of the pronotum, the second and third segments carinate; pronotum with the apex about seven-tenths as wide as the base, the length about seven-tenths that of the width, as wide at apex as at base, 85% as long as wide, the width greatest at or just behind the middle behind which the sides are oblique to the hind angles which are right; the sides in front of the middle broadly arcuate to the rounded front angles: base of pronotum sinuate on either side towards the hind angles, the basal impression double, setiferous puncture of hind angle equidistant from side and base, the middle line continuous, attaining neither base nor apex; elytra with eight impressed punctulate striae, a short

scutellar stria between the first and second striae with an ocellate puncture at its base; elytra at base subequal in width to pronotum at middle; elytra $\frac{6}{7}$ as wide at base as at widest portion which is behind the middle; inner lobe of protibial apical spur rounded; venter black, shining, subimpunctate; male with three basal protarsal segments dilated, much larger than fourth segment, with large scales beneath, the metatibia with pubescence on inner side towards apex, the last abdominal segment with two seta on either side along the apical border; female with protarsal segments unmodified, the last abdominal segment with two setae on either side along the apical border; length male 6.5-7 mm.; female 7-7.5 mm.

Type male: Renton, Wash., 5-31-13. Allotype and paratype females: Centralia, Wash., 4-IV-12. Paratype males: Evans Cr., Wash., X-28-1928, and Seattle, Wash., IV-27-1932, P. L. Peterson. Paratype female: King Co., Wash., Evans Creek, August 30, 1929, M. H. Hatch.

Distinguished from all other Nearctic species of *Triaena* with an ocellate puncture at the base of the scutellar stria by the fact that the pronotum is distinctly wider at the middle than at the base, the sides behind the middle oblique.

We are pleased to name this species for Professor Trevor Kincaid, who collected the type.

The type material mentioned in this paper is in the collection of Melville H. Hatch at the University of Washington.

DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON BEMBICIDAE (HYMENOPTERA).

BY GEORGE STEYSKAL, Detroit, Mich.

It is believed that the following notes on Bembicid wasps in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology add information of value in the study of a group of insects well suited to zoogeographical study.

- Bembix nubilipennis* Cresson. Anderson's Ranch, Washington, Co., Utah, 12 June 1919; St. George, Utah, 26 May 1919.
- B. primaestate* Jns. and Rohw. Lamar and Walsenberg, Colo.; Winnfield, La.
- B. pruinosa* Fox. Cedar Point, Ohio, 11 July 1916; Berrien Co., Mich., 5 Aug. 1917; Detroit, Mich., 3 and 5 Sept., 1938.
- B. sayi* Cresson. Male, Antelope Hills, Roger Mills Co., Okla., 25